

GAME FISH MAKE HAWAII ANGLER'S TRUE PARADISE

Sport of Trolling, Rod and Reel
In Hawaiian Waters is Fast
Becoming Known to Izaak
Waltons of the Entire World

FIGHTING TUNA AND MANY OTHERS AROUND

Rare Exhilaration for the Out-
door Man by Visit to Teem-
ing Waters Around Islands
—Tuna Club Now Formed

By H. GOODING FIELD,
Secretary Hawaii Tuna Club.

The Pacific coast is known to be particularly rich in its fishes. This is especially true of Southern California, where several fishing-grounds have been located. It is, however, well known to lovers of game fishing with rod and reel that the giant mackerel—the acme of the sport of game fishing—which include the three species of tunas, bonitos and sword fish, are migratory fish. The Japanese are familiar with the habits of these splendid specimens of the finny tribe, and it is the success which has attended their commercializing of fishing in Hawaii which has demonstrated without a question of a doubt that Hawaii is a Mecca, not only for tuna of very large size, but such other game fish as the amberjack, tarpon, barracuda, ulua, ono, and scores of other species but little known elsewhere.

The leaping tuna (*thunnus thynnus*), which roams the temperate seas in vast schools, has hitherto been regarded as the main attraction to anglers in California waters, the average size of the Santa Catalina fish being 150 pounds, and the record 251 pounds. Numerous large catches of leaping tuna have been brought to the markets at Honolulu and Hilo for months past, which have attracted considerable attention among the small coterie of amateur fishermen on the islands. On November 11 last seven of these fish were sold at Hilo, one of which weighed 250 pounds, the other six averaging over 100 pounds in weight.

OF IMMENSE SIZE.
It is not unusual for specimens of the leaping tuna to be marketed in Honolulu weighing over 250 pounds. There has been some controversy among laymen, and even local game fishermen who have not been privileged to examine these catches, as to

BATHING AT WAIKIKI.

"One great joy of Honolulu is the sea bathing, for nothing can surpass it. Those who find delight in this rudimentary pursuit must go to the Hawaiian Islands to understand it in perfection. It may be claimed that there is luxurious bathing on the Lido by Venice, or at Atlantic City, or on the coast between Cape Town and Durban. These places, as Mercutio said of his wound, "will serve," but they fail to approach such bathing as can be found in the cove which lies in the shelter of Diamond Head."—Sir Frederick Treves, Bart.

the claim which has been made that there are leaping tuna in local waters, the statement made to substantiate this claim being that no reference could be found to the tuna family in the 1903 fish commission report on Hawaiian fishes. It must be remembered that this report was based on specimens of fish which were obtained by the fish commissioners themselves or which were brought to their attention by those interested, scientifically or otherwise, in the investigation. The local fishing industry had not then been commercialized by the Japanese, and consequently the leaping tuna, yellow-fin tuna and long-fin tuna were not known in Hawaiian waters. Long before 1903 the native fishermen were familiar with the smaller species of the giant mackerels, such as the albacore and bonito, but the native methods of fishing, although remarkable for ingenuity and skill, were not generally such as to insure among their catches the larger specimens of this family of game fish. The illustration of the 89 pound tuna caught off Hilo on November 11 last shows a beautiful specimen of this much prized fish among the exponents of the art of game fishing with rod and reel.

THE HEAVIER TACKLE NEEDED.

It is now generally acknowledged among local fishermen that the light and medium weight tackle is of little service in local waters. The six and nine ounce rods, with the regulation nine thread line, is of insufficient strength to withstand the pull of the game fish found in the deep waters among the islands. It is also recognized among local anglers that to insure success in going after the game fish which frequent the island channels and are to be found at any month of the year off shore, the heavier tackle, such as the 16-ounce rod and 24-thread line, must be used. This is another indication that we have in our waters game fish which will not only put up a good fight but will call for much skill in the handling.

AN ANGLER'S PARADISE.

From an angler's standpoint, no more perfect spot in the world can be imagined than Hawaii. The island waters teem with game fish of great variety and size. When one consid-

Tuna, Great Game Fish, Caught in Hawaiian Waters



A hard-fighting denizen of Hawaiian waters—89-pound tuna caught near Hilo. Photo by W. H. Fenton-Smith, November 11, 1914.

ers that the fish of these islands were first officially recorded as early as 1782 by Brucssonet from specimens obtained during Captain Cook's third voyage to Hawaii, and that the United States fish commission has already described 447 distinct species of fish belonging to the region of the Hawaiian Islands, exclusive of deep-sea fish, embracing a large number of the giant mackerels, such as the swordfish, tuna, ocean bonito and albacore, it is surprising that the excellent sport of game fishing with rod and reel in Hawaiian waters has not been given publicity both locally and on the mainland.

ISLAND FISHING GROUNDS.

A great number of offshore fishing banks, shoals, reefs and channels are located in close proximity to all the islands; these fishing grounds, in ancient times, were appropriated by the king among his principal warrior chiefs, retaining, however, a considerable number for his own food supply and sport.

The town of Lahaina, situated near the northwest point of the island of Maui, once the capital of the kingdom, was memorable in past history as a favorite place of the Maui sovereigns, more particularly on account of its celebrated fishing grounds. As many as 150 whaling vessels, during the old-time whaling days, have been in this harbor at one time. Some seven miles west of Lahaina, across the Auau channel, a stretch of deep blue lee water, 20 miles long, lies the island of Lanai, noted for its yellowtail, tuna, albacore and a species of kingfish.

To the southwest of Lanai is the island of Kahoolawe, connected with

Maui by the smooth waters of the Kealahakiki channel, 15 miles wide, and also Molokai island, three miles to the westward of Kahoolawe. The Japanese fishermen make regular trips in their sampans from Honolulu to these channels, some 50 miles distant, returning with large catches of fish to that market. Palolo channel, between the islands of Maui and Molokai, is another excellent fishing ground for large game fish and with a easy access of Lahaina.

MAUI WATERS FINE FOR FISHING.

In many respects the island of Maui on which Lahaina is situated is the most interesting island of the Hawaiian group to the traveler. It combines in probably greater degree the natural characteristics and attractions of all the islands than any other single one. Its wide range of climate, caused by the varying conditions of rainfall and by altitude rising gradually from the sea to over 10,000 feet in the extinct crater of Haleakala—the largest in the world—makes it one of the most delightful spots anywhere to be found. Kailua, in the district of Kona, on the lee side of the island of Hawaii, is another center of important game fishing; this place was long the summer residence of the ancient Hawaiian chiefs, whose time was largely devoted to fishing along this shore, where perfect water can be found for a distance of 50 miles. Swordfish, ulua, tuna, bonito and dolphin are plentiful in these waters; some fine catches of game fish have also been taken off the Puna coast and the waters contiguous to Hilo, on the island of Hawaii. Other fishing grounds are at Waianae and Kailua Bay, on the island of Oahu, and

at Waimea and Hanalei bay on the island of Kauai.

There are practically no fishery rights in the islands at the present time that affect game fishing. The native Hawaiians fish spasmodically, as a rule, while the new-comers—the Japanese—give the industry their whole time and attention. At present but little deep-sea fishing is done by the fishermen, although this fishery could be made very profitable.

CONFUSION OF HAWAIIAN FISH TERMS.

Several reasons can be given for the lack of interest, until recently, in game fishing in Hawaiian waters, not only by local anglers but by sportsmen who have visited the islands from time to time from the mainland and other places. Among others: First, the native Hawaiian method of fishing, from time immemorial, has been with either seine, dip or scoop nets, or anchored offshore in depths ranging from 20 to 100 fathoms of water, with hand lines from outrigger canoes; their principal catches have been the smaller inshore fishes or the larger fish from the deeper sea bottoms. With few exceptions the game fish which are found in island waters, as is also the case in the fishing regions of the Pacific coast and elsewhere, strike, or take the bait at or near the surface, by trolling along the offshore fishing banks and channels and around the deeper slopes out as far as 1000 fathom line. The Japanese, being accustomed to this class of fishing in their home waters, and knowing the habitat of the game fish in Hawaii, now regularly troll from their sampans along the island fishing grounds, bringing to the local

markets game fish of large size and numerous species. Similar catches were impossible under the primitive fishing methods long favored by the native fishermen, and, consequently, it was left to the Japanese, from the character of their catches, to demonstrate the possibilities in Hawaiian waters of game fishing with rod and reel. Secondly, it was difficult at first to identify the definite species of the game fish of Hawaii, or compare them intelligently with game fish in other waters, from the fact that the Hawaiian fishermen were in the habit of calling fish, and other sea animals by different names at various stages in their life, and also when there was a slight variation in their appearance. The frequent use, moreover, of a Hawaiian generic term for several species of fish was also confusing.

ASSOCIATE MANAGER OF PLEASANTON HOTEL HAS WIDE EXPERIENCE

Mr. Butz is a young man of considerable hotel experience, having spent the last five years in Pacific coast hostels such as the Stewart in San Francisco, the Holland in Med-



GEORGE A. BUTZ,
Associate Manager Plantation Hotel.

ford, Ore., where he was manager, and the Clarendon at Eureka, Cal.

Last April Mr. Butz came to Honolulu to take a position in the auditing department of the Young hotel, where he remained until taking his present position as associate manager of the popular Pleasanton hotel.

The Pleasanton management is continually providing diversions of a pleasing nature for its guests. The brilliantly lighted tennis courts and croquet grounds are features of the evening entertainment.

HAWAII'S FINE HOTELS ATTRACT EVERY VISITOR

Twentieth Century Accommodations and Tropical Surroundings Afforded Patrons From All Over the World

HOSTELRIES ARE CENTER OF MUCH SOCIAL GAIETY

Civil and Military Balls at the Larger Hotels—Rest and Quiet in Tropical Environment Afforded Those Who Come to Seek Relaxation

Hawaii, the Lotus land in a myriad different ways, boasts some of the most hostels of any city on the globe. For appointments that would do credit to the most up-to-date metropolitan hotels, Honolulu is not surpassed, and the city also boasts others of a typically tropical nature. In some of the local hotels everything is on the modern, up-to-the-second plan, while at others the "South Seas" idea predominates, and at the same time every convenience that could be desired is provided.

The visitor who is particular is the one to whom the hotels of Honolulu cater.

For those who insist upon being within the confines of the city proper there are the Alexander Young—no more modern appointed establishment can be found within the length and breadth of the United States—and the Royal Hawaiian, a spot and a name that is typical of the tropics and is surrounded by "Hawaii" and the "Aloha" of these islands in every direction. The "South Seas" breathe from every corner of the Royal Hawaiian hotel.

Another modern establishment is the Blaisdell, situated in the heart of the city, on Fort street, one of the principal thoroughfares, within five minutes' walking distance of any of the large down-town stores or mercantile houses.

For those who desire the beach, and at the same time wish to be within "speaking" distance of the business section of the city, there is the Moana, with its outdoor dining-room and its wide expanse of bathing beach. Located on beautiful Waikiki beach, where surfboard and surfboard riding offer picturesque views, the Moana affords every luxury to the guest and is an ideal resort at all seasons of the year.

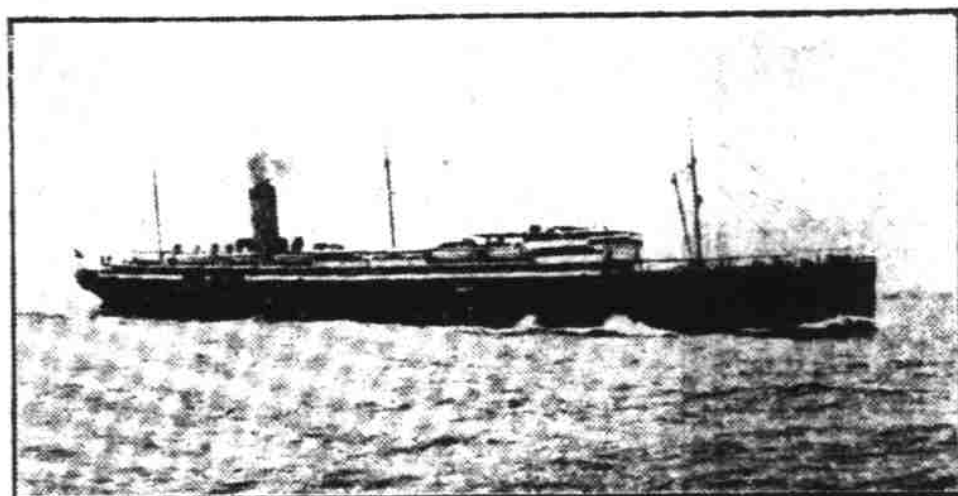
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H O N O L U L U

"The Tourist's Paradise"

THE well-appointed steamers of the Matson Navigation Co. afford a weekly passenger service. The cuisine of these is famous for its variety and excellence. It is "different" from the majority of Steamship fare, and has made many staunch friends for the line.

The state-room accommodations are beyond criticism in every respect. The "Matsonia" and "Manoa," the two latest additions to the fleet are especially agreeable from the standpoint of roominess and pleasing entertainment arrangements.



S. S. MATSONIA
Flagship of the Matson Fleet

Aside from the wonderfully typical Hawaiian festival, the Mid-Pacific Carnival, held from Feb. 20 to 27, 1915, the unusual "atmosphere" and environs of the Hawaiian Islands are alone well worth a visit to this "Paradise of the Pacific."

For further particulars

Matson Navigation Co.,
268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
Agents

Honolulu, T. H.

New England agents, Back Bay Ticket Office, 601 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.